Wm Sarel Thomas Sarel John Stone
Adam Porlfrey Thomas Radford J Kinser
Robert Mitten Wm Cox John Towley
Marks Wm Honeybun.
The above names were difficult to decifer and are in some cases merely guesses Page.

Repairs 12/3/1770 Omitted from the first section of the book
To consider of the Repairs of the Church and for Erecting a new Pulpit and Desk it is agreed as follow:
Pulpit The Pulpit and Desk having been complained of and threatend (?) to be presented by the Rev Mr Windsor Vicar of this parish and other clergy men the same being Greatly out of Repairs as also Inconvenient its agreed by us whose names are subscribed that a new Desk and a Pulpit with a Canopy over it be forthwith erected and that the same be made as commodious as possible and in a Handsom Decent manner.

On a torn small piece of loose paper are given names against dates, and as these do not appear to agree with Churchwardens in the Church Lands book I wonder whether they might be the Overseers.
Overseers

1859	Mr R Pearcy
	Mr C Sage
60	Mr Dobbe
	Mr H Bishop
61	Mr S Broom
	Mr Moore
62	Mr J Wyatt
	Mr C Griffin
63	Mr C Griffin
	Mr E Burrough
64	Mr J Bishop
	P Holway
65	Mr W Johnson
	Mr M Moore
66	Mr H Irish
	Mrs Broom
67	Mr S Summers
	Mr C Sage
68	Mr T Russell
	Mr W Webber
69	Mr J Burrough
	Mr J B Pearcy

This paper was probably from P.V. II

1302 A/ P.V.I

From notes made against the dates of meetings, it would appear that an annual Vestry Meeting at Easter decided what persons should have a monthly allowance from the Poor Rate, administered by the Overseers, and that at Christmas a list of the poor was decided on each to have a small sum of money.

See meeting dates etc in Vestry Minutes file.

The details which follow give in columns

A Date of meeting
B number of named persons
C Amount to be shared

and similarly for D. E. and F

	Easter			Christmas		
	A	B	C	D	E	F
1768	20/4/1768	42	11-15-0	15/12/1768	78	4-17-6
	5/4/69	42		26/12/69	83	5-0-0
	7/5/70	46	12-9-6	21/12/70	63	1-10-0
	8/4/71	48	12-0-6	24/12/71	90	
	27/4/72	48	11-7-0	24/12/72	89	5-0-0
	16/4/73	56	5-0-0	24/12/73	89	5-0-0
	20/4/74	52	3-0-6	22/12/74	87	5-0-0
	3/5/75	52	13-17-6	20/12/75	88	5-0-0
	16/4/76	33	9-7-0			
	10/4/77	50	12-12-6	24/12/77	85	4-2-6
	5/5/78	5		25/12/78	72	3-0-0
	28/4/79	47	12-8-0	24/12/79	85	4-0-6
	20/4/80	50	13-19-0	25/12/80	84	4-14-6
	23/4/81	45	11-17-6	24/12/81	74	4-12-0
	16/4/82	44	11-19-0	24/12/82	34	2-10-0
	20/5/83	43	12-15-2	24/12/83	89	5-1-0
	26/4/84	45	12-13-6	24/12/84	92	4-17-6
	26/4/85	37		22/12/85	81	4-7-0
	11/5/86	41	11-2-6	21/12/86	84	7-6-0
	24/4/87	39	11-6-6	24/12/87	44 (25)	2-10-0 → no money shown
	9/4/88	42	11-10-6	24/12/88	89	4-14-0
	28/4/89	42	11-17-6	24/12/89	85	4-12-6
	28/4/90	46	11-14-0	24/12/90	109	4-15-0 33 only get 6d
	19/5/91	42	11-5-6	23/12/91	96	4-11-6 6 get 0-0
	8/5/92	43	11-19-6	24/12/92	95	4-7-6 6 " "
	10/4/93	45	12-15-6	24/12/93	83	4-2-6
	14/5/94	38	11-3-6	25/12/94	87	4-15-6
	28/4/95	35	10-15-6	24/12/95	87	4-6-6
	19/4/96	33	10-11-6	23/12/96	88	4-10-0
	8/5/97	30	10-2-0	22/12/97	80	4-8-6

A	B	C	D	E	F	
4/5/1798	29	9-11-6	25/12/1798	76	4-8-0	
24/4/ 99	28	8-17-0	24/12/ 99	78	4-12-0	
2/5/1800	35	13-6-6	24/12/1800	69	5-1-0	20 only get 6
24/4/ 01	33	12-6-0	24/12/ 01	89	6-0-6	
6/5/ 02	26	9-12-6	24/12/ 02	69	4-15-6	
2/5/ 03	26	8-18-0	23/12/ 03	83	5-10-6	
19/4/ 04	34	11-16-0	24/12/ 04	79	5-3-0	
/5/ 05	33		/12/ 05	78	5-3-0	
30/4/ 06	33	11-9-0	23/12/ 06	75	4-17-0	
23/4/ 07	29	9-12-6	23/12/ 07	71	4-8-0	
5/5/ 08	29	10-11-0	23/12/ 08	70	4-0-0	
/5/ 09	31	11-12-0	22/12/ 09	54	4-1-0	
17/5/ 10	34	13-6-0	21/12/ 10	60	4-8-0	
8/5/ 11	37	14-13-0	22/12/ 11	63	4-6-0	
29/4/ 12	34	14-11-0	23/12/ 12	60	4-13-6	
15/5/ 13	33	14-12-0	23/12/ 13	37	4-13-0	
4/5/ 14	30	13-1-6	23/12/ 14	87	4-16-0	
13/4/ 15	33	14-8-0	21/12/ 15	75	4-15-0	
4/4/ 16	42		20/12/ 16	72	5-1-6	
9/4/ 17	45	19-13-6	22/12/ 17	84	5-8-0	
9/4/ 18	42	20-14-6	23/12/ 18	83	5-6-0	
8/4/ 19	44	20-11-6	22/12/ 19	83	5-7-6	
1820 12/4/ 20	43	21-13-6				

See P. 83. Note. Column C is a monthly amount, indicating that the annual poor rate levied would be twelve times this amount.

Rates

Who decided who should pay this Poor Rate? and what amount each should pay?

Refer to P 83. Richard Burrough Trust Acc.

Overseers Were the Overseers the sole authority?

'Modus' Box

Mr Alex Hardwick pays.

'Modus' Money compensation in lieu of the Tithe

Dictionary definition the same as above.

See also Encyc. Britt. No 22 P 253 for wider explanation.

Devon Record Office file

For information on other material deposited at Devon County Record Office at Exeter see lists provided in Devon Record Office file

"King's Evil" disease of the lymph nodes 'Scrofula' Glandular swellings — a form of tuberculosis.

See P 119

1/3/92

12H

A new survey of England

Devon By W G Hoskins

See Vol I 31. Earlier references from Prof. Hoskins Books
" 22H The indexed references to Duffitt in 'Devon'
" " " " " " 'Old Devon'

Here are a few more interesting items noted in a further reading of 'Devon'.

P. 9. The meaning of Devon.
The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle speaks of 'the men of Devon as 'Defnas'. This tribal name was transferred to the territory inhabited by the tribe.
Thus the name of Devon is derived ultimately
Vol II 147 from a Celtic tribal name "the people of the Land"
Both the modern forms — Devon and Devonshire — are equally ancient.

P 31 Hut circles.
The average diameter of the huts was between 15½ and 17 feet although considerable variations are found.

P 34 Hill forts.
East of the Exe, on the Blackdown plateau and the long finger-like ridges that spring from it, is
Hembury another remarkable series of hill-forts. Hembury is the grandest earthwork in Devon, an Iron age fortress enlarged from, and superimposed upon, a neolithic causewayed camp. Other fine examples of fortified hill settlements are to be seen on
Dumpdon Dumpdon Hill, a notable tree-crowned landmark near Honiton, at Stockland, and at Membury.

P 36 Romano-British Devon
Exeter was the Romans frontier town the most westerly of their towns in Britain — there is no evidence of
Hembury conflict at Hembury —
Exeter founded in the reign of Nero (AD 54-68)
There are four villas, all in the extreme east of the county (two at Seaton, one at Uplyme, and one at Membury.

P 65 Paupers — classed as too poor to pay the hearth tax
Hearth in the 1670's. 40% in Membury and Upottery
Tax 37% in the small cloth and market town of Honiton
1670 Dean Milles's MSS. (c 1755) are full of references to
P 66 the decay of spinning and weaving

P 74 Acreage In 1939, Devon still had more than 364,000 acres of rough grazing and moorland — 22 per cent of its total area.

Donn map 1765 When Benjamin Donn published his fine map of Devon in 1765 he prefaced it with a list of 'seats' in the county, and they numbered more than 600.

P 75 The origins of the gentry. — By 1166 —

P 76 Fleming — probably from Flanders whence other Devonshire families originated (e.g. the Flemings)

P 79 By successive marriages with the heiresses of neighbouring ancient freeholds, they added farm to farm —

P 80 And there was, lastly, the constant influx of old landed families from other counties — and the Carews from South Wales when they married the Peverell heiress in Edward IV's time. Both families survive today.

Carew 1522 P. 82. In 1522-3 a special levy was made on all lay persons worth £40 a year or more in land or in personal estate — only 50 persons are assessed on lands out of a total of 476. The most wealthy of the Devon squires were the — Carews — (7 other names mentioned). All of these were assessed at £100 or more.

P 83 The monastic lands.

The monastic houses, taken together held a vast amount of property in Devon

1535 Gross value of monastic Property in Devon 1535.

Devon monasteries		£ 967-0-6
Non Devon	"	1013-16-1
Hospitals, priories, collegiate churches etc		758-18-6
Per Annum	Total	£ 6739-8-1

The grant of ex-monastic lands to John, first Baron Russell 1539 Russell to support his vicegerial authority as President of the Council in the West, was on a princely scale. Dunkeswell Abbey In 1539 he was given — — — two rectories belonging to Dunkeswell abbey, together with nearly 6000 acres of its lands, and other fat bits.

Acreage 1873 The Landowner in 1873

P 87 The Return of the Owners of Land, made in 1873 gives us the first complete picture of the distribution of landed property since Domesday.

P 89 The tenant farmer — occupiers

Domesday According to Burnard, whose analysis of the Devonshire Domesday figures is more accurate than Ellis's, the classes below the tenants-in-chief, the mesne tenants, and the thanes — rank as follows

Villani 8,508 (43 per cent of the recorded population)
Bordarii 4667 (24 per cent) and Servi 5177 (26 per cent).

P91 Leases

Early leases were for a term of years, but by the late 15th century and the early 16th we begin to get leases for three lives — those of the lessee and of two other persons nominated by him. These were usually the lessee's wife and his eldest son, where only one farm was held. Advantages to tenant — long security.

Devon cattle

Here they produced the famous North Devon breed of cattle after years of experiment.

Milles M.S.S.

P97 Milles VOL I 212

The Milles M.S.S. in the Bodleian library — Dean Milles hoped to write a history of Devon, but never did so.

Hoskins See VOL I P224

Hoskins's family

Once more I may be allowed to say what happened to my own family in these years — they had farmed in East Devon since the 1580's —.

P101 1866

Farming after 1870

Detailed agricultural statistics begin in 1866.

P108 Leland

At Barnstaple, Leland saw, about 1540, the town walls "almost clene faullen"

P124 1238 Dunkeswell mill

The earliest reference to fulling-mills yet found in Devon — where they were usually known as tucking-mills — occurs in an excise roll of 1238 which mentions a fulling mill at Dunkeswell in a remote valley of the Blackdown Hills.

Lace P141 VOL I P32

Lace industry

The Hill-parishes like Luppitt and Upottery were also important centres.

Turnpike trusts.

P151 1753

The earliest of these in Devon were the Exeter, Honiton, and Axminster trusts, all set up in 1753.

Domesday P166 Population

The Domesday Population

According to Burhard there were in Devon 8,508 villani, 4,733 bordarii and cottarii, 5,178 servi and 436 miscellaneous persons, a total of 18,855

1377 P169

Population in 1377

Our next population figures for Devon come from the poll tax returns of 1377

Black Death (1349-51). Deanery of Kerrn — lost 86 incumbents from its 17 churches in those years

1571 P171

Plague 1571 and in 1590

Hearth Tax

For the 17th century our best population information comes from the Protestation Returns of 1642, and the Hearth tax returns of 1662, 1664 and 1674

P178 Parliamentary Representation

The long history of parliamentary representation in Devon begins with the parliament of October 1258, at which the shire of Devon was represented by four knights, drawn from local families. They were Sir William de Bickleigh, Sir Roger de Cockington, Sir William de Courtenay, Sir Geoffrey de Dynham.

P179 Eight other Devon boroughs returned members at some time or other during the 14th century, but of these Honiton 1640 only two – Honiton and Okehampton – were ever revived (both in 1640).

P186 Dunsze At the next election another Exeter merchant – John Duntze – was chosen —. see Church Burial Register 19/1/176

P187 Tiverton was rotten enough – – but the "democratic borough of Honiton was blacker still. Here "every inhabitant in the borough who had a family and boiled a pot there" had a right to vote, and there was consequently an electorate of over 500.

Pole Yonge 1734 In 1640, its first representatives were William Pole, and Walter Yonge. The Poles sat for Honiton on and off until 1734. Between 1640 and 1796 a Yonge sat for Honiton for 127 years.

P193 We find, too, the names of William Pole, a distinguished lawyer but more notable as the first historian of Devon, and Richard ~~Eart~~ Carew of Antony, the ~~earliest~~ author of one of the earliest of all county histories (the Survey of Cornwall).

1642 Military history.

The Civil War began in 1642.

Carew The Carews also seem to have been a divided family.

P222 The English Church

P223 In all, the Bishop's 35 manors in the south west amounted to well over 100,000 acres. In mediaeval times Exeter was the fourth largest diocese, and sixth in the value of episcopal revenues.

P224 As to the tremendous building activity in the parishes, the architectural evidence is abundant, and it suggests, too, that this activity was at its height in the second half of the 12th century. At

Parochial System Parishes the same time the parochial system was perfected, parish boundaries drawn, and the rights of mother churches, and their dependant chapelries carefully defined.

P227 Domestic chapels and oratories — numbers in 14th & 15th C.

P228 The earliest licence granted in Devon was that to Sir Simon de Montacute "to build an Oratory
La More in his manor of La More in the parish of Luppitt"
1308 in 1308, and do have divine service celebrated there in his presence. The rector of Luppitt gave his consent provided that no injury was done to the rights and dues of the mother church. On the rector's cession or death, the consent of his successor was to be obtained, and in any event, the licence was only for Sir Simon's own lifetime.

P230 The best-paid vicars in 1291 got only £5 to £7 a year, and the average vicar's stipend was only £2-6-8

P 232 The western rebellion Act of Uniformity

P 233 The rebels marched to Crediton. The Protector Somerset despatched Sir Peter and Sir Gawen to go down and pacify the rebels.

P 234 The full story of the Rebellion has been best told by
Rowse Mr A L Rowse in 'Tudor Cornwall'.
Fenny Bridges the battle of Fenny Bridges on the Honiton Road, a few miles east of Exeter, resulted in the defeat of
1549 the rebels in the last days of July.

P236 The Act of 1581, raised the fine for non-attendance
Fine 1581 at Church to £20 a month.

P238 Act of uniformity 1662 barred the Puritan clergy from the retention of their livings. Of the 2,000 clergy who resigned as a result of this Act, at least 132 were to be found in Devon.

P253 Monmouth's rebellion 1685
1685 As it was, nearly 400 Devonshire men joined
Monmouth forces with Monmouth — their names are given in a record now preserved in the British Museum.

P259 East Devon Quarries
The 15th century parish churches of Combe Raleigh and Cotleigh are built externally of dressed flints
Beer stone was used extensively for interior work in nearly every parish church in East Devon.

P 263 The roodscreen at Awliscombe is also made of Beer stone, and so probably was that at Luppitt, now destroyed.

P293 Charles Fowler (1809-67) is the only Devon born
St Pauls architect of any stature. He built — St Pauls' Honiton
P294 Population
Now in 1951, Devon is fifteenth among the English Counties in order of population, with a total of 798,283 people, an average density of 304 per sq mile.

P300 The stability of the village and parish community

also derived in a great degree from the parson. Here, too, there have been changes making for the dissolution of the old order, principally two: the
parson disappearance of the older type of parson with private means, and the union of two or three parishes under one man.

P323 Letherington — Sir Ralph Willington, Kt (d 1349)
Mohun and Lady Eleanor (Mohun) his wife
P324 Leominster. — It was a royal estate until 1204,
Brewer when King John granted it to William Brewer. From the Brewers it passed to the Mohuns by marriage, and Reginald Mohun gave it to the Cistercian Abbey
Newenham of Newenham which was founded S. W. of the town
1246 in 1246.
P426 Luppitt For Prof. Hoskins's detailed description please see VOL I of these notes and page 31. It would seem to be unnecessary to repeat the same text again.

The following verse was seen in Halberton ringing chamber on 24/4/1992

Bells Ye rascally ringers inveterate foes
Disturbers of they who are fond of repose
See page 5. How I wish for the peace and quiet of these lands
That ye had round your necks what ye hold in your hands.

Parish Clerk. Norfolk, 19th century.

Showcase Following the death of Mrs H M Davey of
Greenway Greenway, her husband having pre-deceased her; Mr & Mrs B. Hardwick handed me five small pieces of carved sandstone asking me to take them to Luppitt Church. They were accordingly placed under the museum showcase in the north nave doorway in March 1992.

See P.5. Copied from "This England" Summer 1981

Lament to the Lord

By Mavis Clark

Verses

They've brought you up to date, Lord
down at St Cecilia's,
They've pensioned off the organ, and they're
praising with guitars.
They've done it for the young ones; we want
to draw them in,
But I do wish they could worship without
making such a din,
For I'm growing rather deaf, Lord, and when
there's all that noise,
It gets so very hard, Lord, to hear Your
loving voice.
They've written brand new Hymns, Lord, with tunes
that I don't know,
So I hardly ever sing now, though I did
love singing so.
They're very go-ahead, Lord, they're doing
"Series Three"
But the words are not so beautiful as the
others used to be.
They've modernised the Bible, and the Lord's
Prayer, and the Creed,
When the old ones were so perfect that they
filled my every need!
My mind's not quite so agile as it was
some years ago
And I miss the age-old beauty of the words
I used to know.
Its very clear to me, Lord, I've overstayed
my time;
I don't take to change so kindly as I did
when in my prime.
But it can't be very long now before I'm
called above,
And I know I'll find You there, Lord, and
glory in Your love.
So till then I'll stick it out here, though
its not the same for me,
But while others call You You, Lord, do You
mind if I say Thee?